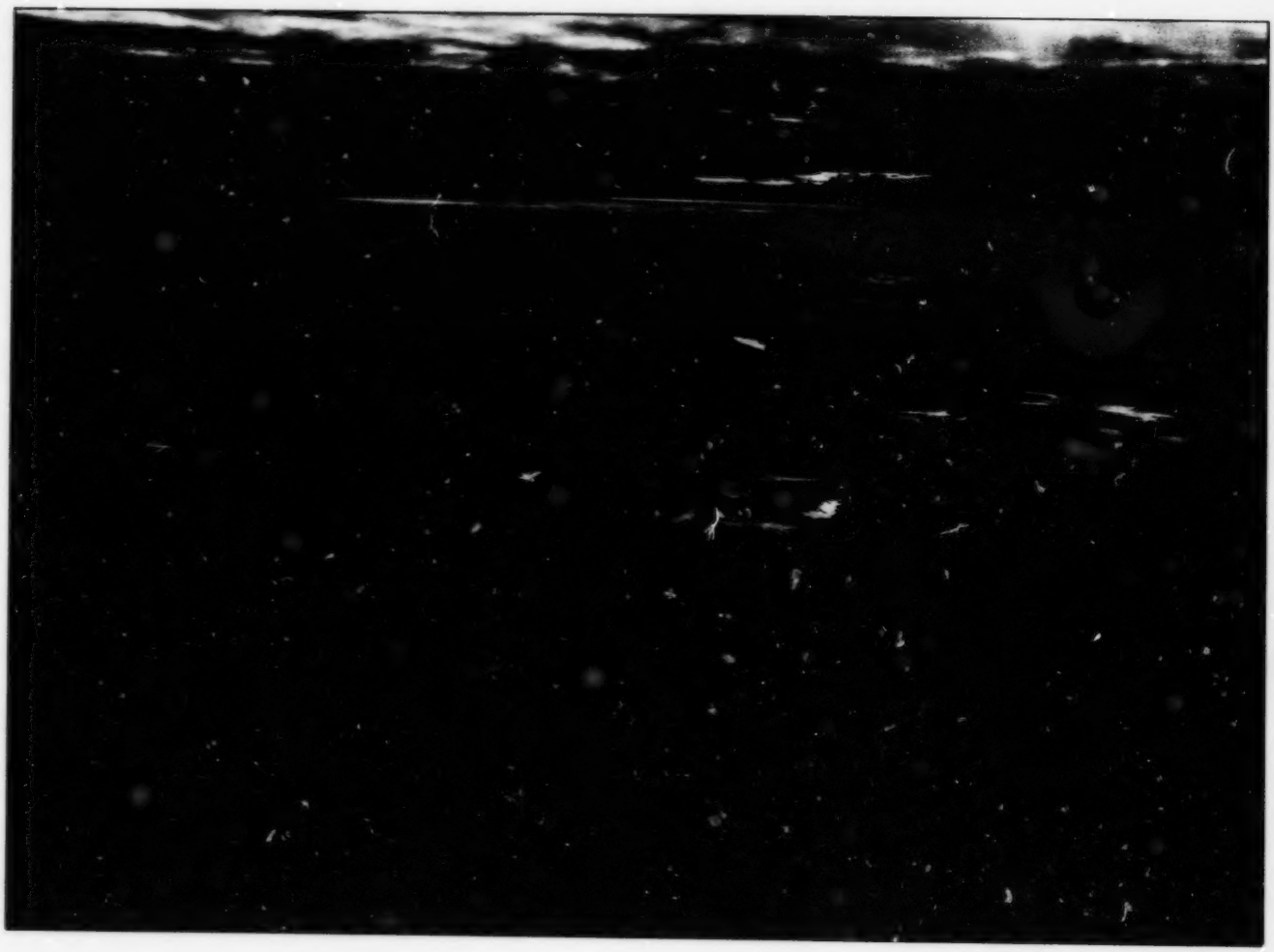
FISHERIES JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT

1989/1990



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FISHERIES JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT

1989/1990

J. Keevik

DFO

Forward

91-02430/

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) sets out the terms of agreement between the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement representing the Inuvialuit of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), and the Government of Canada, representing all citizens of Canada, among them the Inuvialuit.

The Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) was established in 1986 under the terms of the IFA, to provide advice to the Inuvialuit and Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) on fisheries management and related issues in the ISR. During its fourth year of operation, the FJMC worked closely with government agencies and renewable resource user groups on a variety of activities and programs. This report, the third in a continuing series of Annual Reports, provides a summary of the Committee's activities for the fiscal year commencing April 1989 and concluding March 1990.

Membership

Chairman:
Robert Bell

Members:
Alex Aviugana
Don Dowler
Joseph Haluksit
Michelle Roberge

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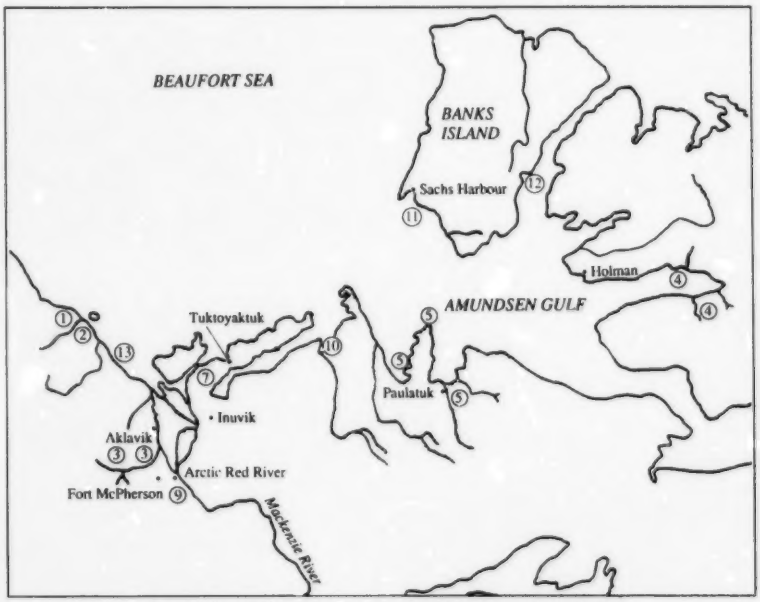


Approximate locations of research/assessment projects

Introduction

As prescribed under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA), the Minister of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans established the Fisheries Joint Management Committee in 1986. The Committee was established to assist Canada and the Inuvialuit in administering the rights and obligations relating to fisheries under the IFA, to assist the Minister of DFO in carrying out his responsibilities for the management of fisheries, and to advise the Minister on all matters relating to Inuvialuit and ISR fisheries. The specific activities and responsibilities of the FJMC are provided in Appendix A.

A basic goal of the IFA is to protect and preserve Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity through the principles and practices of conservation, and provide for the optimal harvest of wildlife (includes fish and marine mammals) by Inuvialuit, subject to conservation. A variety of activities and projects were undertaken or authorized by FJMC in 1989/90 to realize this goal. In keeping with the co-operative management regime in place in the ISR, these activities were carried out in consultation with Hunter's and Trapper's Committees (HTC's), the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), DFO, and other government agencies. Activities are listed and described below, and include attendance at various meetings and workshops; review of permit and fishery applications; initiation of a system for registration of public fishing activity on Inuvialuit lands; review of proposed regulatory amendments; preparation of a plan to investigate commercial fishing opportunities in the ISR; and involvement in the preparation of species management plans.

The FJMC sponsored a number of specific research and monitoring projects designed to provide the necessary information for sound management of fishery resources in the ISR. As in past years, two of these projects were administered directly through the FJMC and conducted by Inuvialuit harvest monitors and field workers. The remaining projects, described below under Research/Assessment Projects, were conducted by DFO scientists, or by HTC's with technical assistance provided by DFO and FJMC. The selection of projects to be conducted in a given year is made following discussions with each community at regular HTC meetings or during the FJMC's Annual Community Tour, and through discussions with DFO.

Activities

1. Meetings

FJMC held six regular meetings and three teleconferences during the fiscal year. FJMC members, staff and designates also attended the following meetings and workshops:

* regular HTC community meetings and two IGC meetings;
* Land-Use Planning Commission sectoral workshop concerning Renewable Resources;
* discussion meetings with DFO officials, regarding Aklavik's application to harvest one bowhead whale;
* Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals;
* workshops on the Paulatuk Community Conservation Plan with Community Working Group and Parks Canada;
* 1990 Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) Annual Captains Meeting;
* two meetings of the Alaska-Inuvialuit Beluga Whale Committee (AIBWC).
* various meetings with Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC), DFO, Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. and Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) concerning offshore development activities and potential effects on fish and marine mammals, their habitat, and on harvesting;
* International Whaling Commission meeting (as observers);
* joint meeting with the Wildlife Management Advisory Council - North Slope [WMAC (NS)] to discuss fisheries management on the Yukon North Slope;
* joint meeting with both WMAC (NS) and Wildlife Management Advisory Council - NWT [WMAC (NWT)] to discuss management of renewable resources in the ISR;
* First Annual Yukon North Slope Conference
* discussion meeting with DFO scientists to identify research requirements and approaches for Beaufort beluga; and,
* Public Review of the Esso Chevron et al. Isserk I-15 drilling program conducted by the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB).

The FJMC also conducted its third Annual Community Tour in November 1989. Meetings were held with HTC's in Aklavik, Holman Island, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, and Tuktoyaktuk to discuss the programs supported and/or carried out by the FJMC, and to provide an opportunity for the HTC's to identify their needs and concerns relating to fisheries in their area for the coming year. A summary of topics and discussions is provided in Appendix B.

Following the Community Tour, FJMC met with DFO scientists and managers at the Freshwater Institute, DFO offices for the Central and Arctic Region. Sessions there provided opportunities for an exchange of information and ideas, and discussion and planning for proposed research activities relating to ISR fisheries management and issues.

2. Regulatory Amendments

A number of regulatory amendments to the NWT Fishery Regulations, the Yukon Fishery Regulations and the Beluga Protection Regulations are necessary to conform to the provisions of the IFA and to ensure fishing areas in the Mackenzie Delta coincide with the ISR boundaries.

Most of these amendments were initiated by DFO in 1986 but due to major regulatory initiatives by DFO Ottawa, which involved the consolidation of all of the Marine Mammal Regulations into one regulation and the development of new Fishery (General) Regulations, these amendments have been delayed and will not be in effect until January 1, 1991. FJMC has reviewed the forthcoming Marine Mammal Regulations and has found them generally acceptable, although further amendments will be required as management initiatives develop.

Amendments to the NWT Fishery Regulations and the Yukon Fishery Regulations should be finalized by January 1, 1991 and will include no cost licenses to beneficiaries of the IFA, will allow sale, trade and barter of subsistence caught fish (among Inuvialuit). establishment of a special sport fishing license within the ISR for non-beneficiaries, and will redefine the fishing areas of the Delta to correspond to the boundaries of the ISR. A special stamp applied to GNWT Sport Fishing Licenses is the main tool for tracking the number of persons fishing anywhere within the ISR boundary (see #3 below). An ongoing review of proposed and necessary amendments to all regulations will take place among the communities, FJMC and IGC.

R. Anderson

Sport fishing in Inuvialuit Settlement Region

3. Registration System for Fishing on Inuvialuit Lands

The FJMC has the responsibility to develop, maintain and control a registration system to monitor public fishing activity on private Inuvialuit lands within the ISR boundary. To meet this requirement, an information and registration package to track public fishing activities on private [7(1) (a) and 7(1) (b)] lands within the ISR was prepared. To access private lands in the ISR to fish, anglers must register with, and receive permission from, the appropriate HTC. Like the special sticker system (see #2 above), the registration system will be operational by summer 1990.

4. Bowhead Whale

The community of Aklavik has long been interested in hunting bowhead whales from the inshore Beaufort Sea. A "Proposal to Harvest One Bowhead Whale" was prepared by the Aklavik HTC in June 1988. In addition to providing details about the hunt, the proposal discusses historical aspects of bowhead hunting, previous applications, and the subsistence and cultural importance of a hunt. A resolution to support Aklavik's proposal was made by IGC in November 1988. In January 1989, FJMC supported the proposal and recommended to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans that a license be issued to the Aklavik HTC to permit the taking of that whale.

Many discussion meetings have been held with senior DFO officials, the Aklavik HTC, and the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission concerning this application. Aklavik has initiated preparation of their community hunting plan. The Minister of DFO has instructed his staff to put the necessary quota in DFO regulation, a step necessary in order to proceed with the next step of issuance of the license. The Alaskan Inupiat have given firm indications of support in terms of training Inuvialuit whalers and in helping to ensure that appropriate equipment is available for a hunt, provided there are no objections from the US or Canadian governments. Following confirmation of that support, FJMC recommended that DFO officials initiate a series of meetings with US officials to enlist support for the Inuvialuit harvest. FJMC further recommended that when the above is achieved, DFO provide a license to Aklavik to conduct their hunt during summer 1990.

5. Beluga Management Plan

The Beaufort Sea Beluga Technical Working Group submitted it's draft "Beaufort Sea Beluga Management Strategy" to FJMC in June 1987, and FJMC accepted the Strategy as a base working document at that time. The goal of the Strategy is 'to maintain a thriving population of beluga in the Beaufort Sea, and, provide for optimal harvest of beluga by Inuvialuit'. The Strategy provides structured guidance for long term management of beluga in the Canadian Beaufort Sea.

In 1988/89, the Community Consultation Group was formed, consisting of representatives from Aklavik, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk. The group drafted and discussed the details of a Beaufort Sea Beluga Management Plan during several workshops, and conducted community information meetings and visits to explain the Plan to the beluga hunters. FJMC reviewed and stream-lined the draft Plan, and will be submitting it to DFO and IGC for approval and signing in the coming year.

The draft Beluga Management Plan recommends that each community prepare HTC by-laws for beluga hunting. The Inuvik and Aklavik HTC's began this process during 1989/90, and plan to ratify these prior to the 1990 whaling season.

FJMC attended two meetings of the Alaska and Inuvialuit Beluga Whale Committee (AIBWC) during 1989/90. AIBWC is preparing a management plan for the Bering Sea beluga stock, which will include joint (Inupiat-Inuvialuit) management initiatives for the shared Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea population. AIBWC provides a forum for exchange of beluga harvest and research information among user groups from both countries, and for discussion of matters of mutual interest with respect to beluga.

6. Scientific Licenses

The FJMC reviewed and approved the following applications to DFO for Scientific Licenses in 1989/90:

i) Purdue University/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, to tag and observe bowhead whales in the Canadian Beaufort Sea, and examine movements and behaviour of bowhead whales in response to noise associated with industrial activity in the Beaufort Sea, and

ii) Canadian Wildlife Service, to live-capture and release coregonids (cisco and whitefish) in the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula area as part of a larger study monitoring effects of offshore oil and gas development on coastal bird populations.

7. Paulatuk Conservation Plan

As prescribed in the IFA, the WMAC (NWT) with assistance from FJMC, prepared the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan (1987). The Plan requires that more detailed Plans be prepared for each of the six communities in the ISR; the first of these was completed in 1989/90 for the community of Paulatuk. Preparation of the Paulatuk Conservation Plan was coordinated by the WMAC (NWT) and the Paulatuk Community Working Group, with input from other agencies including FJMC.

8. Beaufort Sea Fishery Strategy

FJMC sponsored preparation of a Strategy to identify and quantify fishery resources, and evaluate commercial fishing opportunities, for the Beaufort Sea and Amundsen Gulf areas. Completed in 1989/90, the Strategy provides a 'blueprint' on how and when it is feasible, practical, and biologically and economically acceptable to pursue commercial fishing opportunities and options. It will assist FJMC in identification and initiation of projects which address the IFA concept of optimum use of renewable resources in the region, according to and consistent with the principles of conservation.

9. Resource Training Program

Along with DFO, Canada Employment and Immigration (CEIC), and Arctic College (Inuvik), FJMC sponsored a program to train fisheries and environmental field workers. The eight-month program was open to a maximum of eight students, one from each community in the ISR and one from each of two communities directly to the south. The course included both classroom instruction and practical field experience, and concluded with a field trip to British Columbia to observe fish hatchery, laboratory and aquaria operations and displays. Five students successfully completed the program in March 1990.

10. Delegation

During 1989, DFO and the GNWT engaged in discussions regarding the delegation of the management responsibility for freshwater fishes to the Territorial Government. The FJMC expressed their interests and concerns over the ramifications of this delegation in regard to freshwater fisheries within the ISR. A series of communications were completed between the Committee and senior officials with the respective groups to clarify the situation. No further action was taken after the Committee was informed during January 1990 that the delegation procedure had been delayed indefinitely.

11. Fisheries Management on Yukon North Slope

The Canadian Parks Service (CPS) and DFO prepared a draft Memorandum of Understanding concerning the management of fisheries resources in the Northern Yukon National Park. A similar agreement, outlining respective roles and responsibilities for FJMC and WMAC (NS) in respect to fisheries management on the entire North Slope, was drafted in 1989/90. The Committees met to discuss the agreement, and plan to have it finalized in the coming year.

Programs

1. Harvest Data Collection

The FJMC is responsible for monitoring subsistence harvests of fish and marine mammals in the ISR. A working group, consisting of members from IGC and government fish and wildlife management agencies, was formed in 1987 to develop a subsistence harvest study. This study, called the 'Inuvialuit Harvest Study' acquires harvest information necessary for IGC, and the five co-management bodies established under the IFA [FJMC, WMAC(NS), WMAC(NWT), EISC, EIRB] to carry out their respective responsibilities. Each committee, including FJMC, contributes funds annually to the Inuvialuit Harvest Study.

The overall objective of the harvest study is to provide a continuous, long-term record of Inuvialuit harvests, to be used for responsible fisheries and wildlife management activities, and to estimate compensation regimes in the context of industrial development in the ISR. Harvest data are collected on a monthly basis from all hunters in the ISR. The first Inuvialuit Harvest Study report will be ready by summer 1990. Tabulated harvest data from this study were used by FJMC this year to plan and priorize project activities for 1990/91.

2. Beluga Harvest Monitoring

Each summer, residents from Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik participate in a traditional subsistence harvest of beluga whales from the Mackenzie Estuary. The harvest was monitored by DFO from 1983 to 1986. The FJMC assumed responsibility for the program in 1987, and has coordinated it since.

In 1989, Inuvialuit hunters were hired as whale monitors from Tuktoyaktuk (1) and from coastal hunting camps in the Estuary (5). In addition, the Paulatuk HTC provided information on four belugas landed by their members in 1989. Monitors record the number of animals struck and landed, and the sex and size of the landed whales. They also take biological samples, and report to their respective HTC's and FJMC after the whaling season. In 1989, biological samples included lower jaws (for aging teeth), female reproductive tracts (for vital rates information), skin and liver samples (for a genetics study), and muscle and muktuk (project no. 14). Most of the laboratory analyses are done at the DFO laboratories in Winnipeg, while information on the size and sex of the 1989 harvest will be published by FJMC along with 1988 and 1990 harvest information.

Research/Assessment Projects

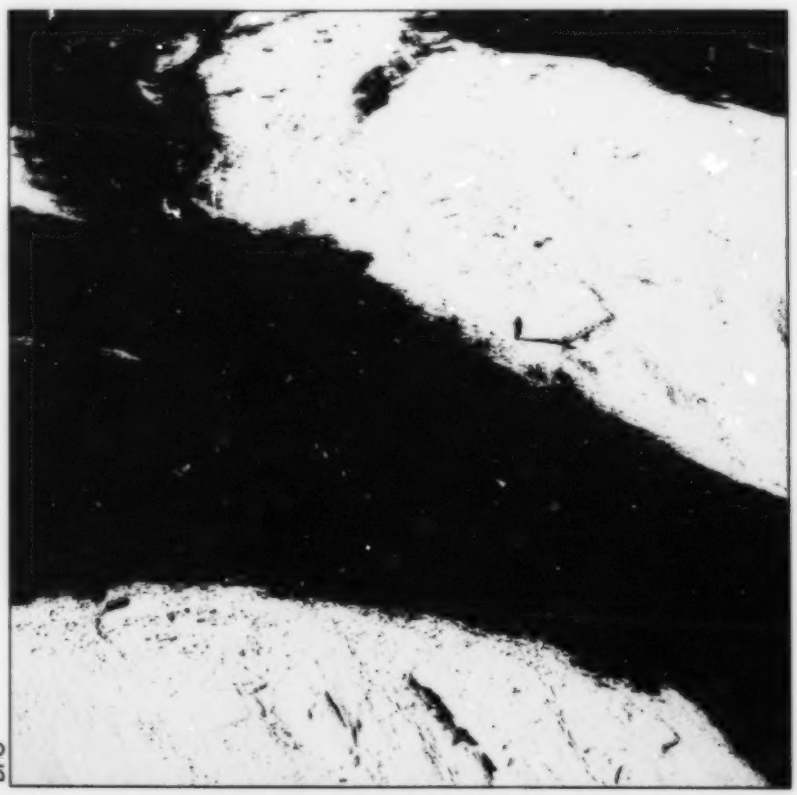
The FJMC authorized various inventory, assessment, and research projects to be conducted on fish and marine mammal populations in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, as summarized below:

1. Arctic charr - Firth River

To conduct a preliminary investigation of the Firth River Arctic charr stocks, representatives of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), DFO, CPS and Aklavik HTC met at the Sheep Creek field station in the Northern Yukon National Park during September 1989. The first principal objective, achieved in the 1989 season, was to give each participant a first hand appreciation of the physical characteristics of the river, from it's headwaters to the delta. In addition, the field party successfully evaluated a number of stock assessment techniques to determine which would be most useful for a future study. The techniques included photography (aerial and underwater - video and still), seining and mark-recapture, and reconnaissance of the river course to select a suitable site for a deflection-board weir. Participants met on-site following the above investigations, evaluated the preliminary results, and identified the need for a detailed proposal. Based on this proposal, a full scale stock assessment may be attempted as soon as 1991.

2. Arctic charr - North Slope

During the summer months, residents of Aklavik harvest Arctic charr from coastal waters off the Yukon North Slope. Recognizing the effect that overfishing has had on some of the local charr populations, the Aklavik HTC requested a study to determine which stocks were being harvested during this summer harvest at the coast. To examine the stock identity of fish caught in this harvest, FJMC sponsored a sampling project during July-August 1989. Together with members of the HTC, DFO sampled charr (and Arctic cisco) from three locations along the North Slope: Ptarmigan Bay, the east coast of Herschel Island, and in Pauline Cove. In total, 120 charr and 200 cisco were caught and shipped frozen to DFO Winnipeg for biological and electrophoretic analyses. Results from this study will be reported in 1990 along with results described under project no. 6.



DFO

Seining of a fish hole on the Firth River

3. Arctic charr - Rat River

In response to concerns about the depletion of the Rat River Arctic charr population, FJMC contributed funding to a study in 1989 to obtain an estimate of the size and status of the population. This stock is harvested by residents of Aklavik, as well as by residents of Fort McPherson to the south of the ISR. The project was coordinated by DFO staff.

Charr migrating upstream were live-captured in hoop nets, tagged and measured. Tagged fish captured in the domestic harvest provided the recapture sample for a Schaefer estimate (mark-recapture) to estimate stock size. Some fish from the domestic harvest were used for the biological (dead) samples. A second mark-recapture estimate of stock size was done using a Petersen estimate and sampling (electrofisher and seine) on the spawning grounds. Estimates obtained using both methods were in close agreement, suggesting the stock numbers approximately 10 000. While this indicates a stock larger than previously thought, the size of the fish caught indicated heavy fishing pressure. Recommendations based on the work include restricting harvests to older fish, allowing greater escapement of newly matured fish, and restricting or limiting fishing on the spawning grounds.

4. Arctic charr - Prince Albert Sound

Residents of Holman first expressed an interest in the development of a commercial Arctic charr fishery in Prince Albert Sound in 1982. Since that time, test fisheries have been conducted by DFO, the Holman HTC and more recently FJMC on the Kuuk, Kagluk, and Kagloryuak rivers. As described below, the work in 1989 included a test fishery at the Naloagyok River. Plans for 1990 include a test fishery on the Kagloryuak River. This will conclude the test fishery program for Prince Albert Sound. Preparation of a Fishing Plan for Prince Albert Sound using results obtained in all test fisheries is planned for 1990/91.

The 1989 test fishery on the Naloagyok River involved enumeration, tagging and biological sampling of fish caught in a conduit weir built to span the river. Between August 11 and September 7, 1989, 22 000 migrant anadromous charr were counted. Sampling indicated the fish were in very good condition, but that individuals were significantly smaller than other Prince Albert Sound charr populations. It may be feasible to conduct a commercial fishery on this river as there are suitable access points and the stock appears large enough to support the removal of an additional 5% each year.

5. Arctic charr - Paulatuk Area

Hornaday River

The last major commercial fishery in the ISR was for Arctic charr at the Hornaday River, east of Paulatuk. The fishery has been regulated under quota by DFO since 1968. Enumeration of the stock was identified as a priority by the Paulatuk HTC and FJMC sponsored stock assessments here from 1986 to 1988. Field operations were conducted or coordinated by members of the Paulatuk HTC. Following a field program in 1986, it was recommended that the river be closed to commercial fishing to allow recovery of the stock. On the recommendation of the Paulatuk HTC, DFO ceased issuance of commercial fishing licenses for this river, although a subsistence fishery continues.

In 1989, project work on the Hornaday River involved sampling of the domestic harvest by the HTC Resource Person. The size of the harvest was recorded, and 299 charr were sampled and measured. Biological data on these fish will provide the baseline for future comparisons to examine the status and recovery of the stock. Future plans also include an enumeration to examine stock size and recovery following the closure of the commercial fishery.

Tom Cod Bay and Balaena Bay

During August-September 1989, the Paulatuk HTC conducted gillnet test fisheries at Tom Cod Bay (southwest coast of Parry Peninsula) and in Balaena Bay (north coast of Parry Peninsula). Like test fisheries at the Horton and Brock rivers in past years, the 1989 projects were conducted to evaluate the potential of these areas for commercial charr fisheries. No adult charr were caught at the Balaena Bay site, indicating no commercial potential. Low catches at Tom Cod Bay suggested the area supports a charr population, but one that is too small for a viable commercial venture.

DFO

Arctic charr: from top, spawning male, spawning female, non-spawning adult.

P. Sparling

6. Arctic charr - Stock Genetics

Through the community-based Arctic charr projects, FJMC contributed biological samples, and funding, to a DFO study of Arctic charr stock genetics in the Western Arctic. The 1989/90 work constitutes the third and final year of the study. Results suggest that charr exhibit a high degree of structuring into discrete stocks, and that this discreteness is retained, for at least some rivers, during all life-history stages.

7. Broad Whitefish - Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Stream Enhancement

Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik residents reported a reduction in broad whitefish catches along the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, and it was suggested that the natural logjams blocking streams in the area may be a contributing factor. Manual clearing of logs at Keneksek (1986) and Canyanek (1987) creeks was not effective because subsequent storm surges reblocked them. Radio tagging of whitefish in Keneksek Creek during summer 1987 indicated fish movement from and to blocked creeks did indeed occur, but only during high water events.

In 1988/89, the FJMC sponsored the Tuktoyaktuk HTC to mechanically remove logs from Keneksek and Canyanek creeks. Creeks were marked during winter, and cleared of logs in spring 1989. Follow-up work later in 1989 included site inspections and fish sampling by the DFO habitat biologist. Monitoring of fish movements due to the removal of the logs is planned for 1990/91, as is a comparison of historic and current water levels in the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula creeks.

8. Broad Whitefish/Arctic Cisco - Stock Genetics

As in 1988, FJMC contributed funds in 1989 to a three year DFO study designed to examine stock identity and spawning ground fidelity in Mackenzie watershed broad whitefish. The study was expanded in 1989 to include Arctic cisco as well. Late fall samples were obtained from Travaillant Lake, Peel River, Rampart's Rapids, Canyanek Creek, Miner and Kugaluk rivers, and Horseshoe Bend. Arctic cisco samples were obtained from the Yukon North Slope (project no. 2), from Wood Bay near the Anderson River (see project no. 10), and from coastal waters near Tuktoyaktuk (DFO project). Work this year also included stable isotope analyses to determine major feeding locations of the sampled broad whitefish. Results will be published following the final year of the sampling program (1990/91).

9. Harvest Study - South of ISR

The domestic harvests of broad whitefish and other coregonids at Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River were monitored as part of this joint DFO/FJMC project; biological samples were collected for project no. 8. This study is designed to compliment the Inuvialuit Harvest Study, providing information on harvest levels outside, but adjacent to, the ISR. Residents of the ISR and areas to the south harvest from some of the same stocks.

10. Arctic Cisco - Migration

FJMC contributed funding to a three year DFO study designed to monitor and describe coastal migrations of Arctic cisco in Wood Bay near the mouth of the Anderson River. The project attempts to quantify the importance and contribution of the Anderson River as an overwintering and rearing area in comparison with the Colville system in Alaska. In the 1989 study, 42 000 fish (22 species) were caught in the trapnets, with coregonids making up 72% of the catch. There was some indication that the Anderson River may be an important overwintering area for Arctic cisco, but probably not a spawning area. In 1990, plans include a repeat of the sampling program at Wood Bay and sampling at an additional site in Liverpool Bay.

DFO

Working trapnet at Wood Bay, Arctic cisco migration project

11. Ringed Seal - Population Status

The Sachs Harbour hunters noticed a reduction in ringed seal pups in their harvests in 1984. Consequently, a three-year study was conducted on the status and condition of the ringed seal population in the Thesiger Bay area off the west coast of Banks Island. As in 1987 and 1988, the 1989 program included examination, measurement and sampling of the summer and fall seal harvest at Sachs Harbour.

In 1987 only 3% of the harvest was composed of pups. By 1988, almost a third of the harvest were pups, and this increasing trend continued in 1989 (46% pups). Comparison of data on age structure and reproductive status indicated a substantial failure of recruitment from 1984 to 1987, but that this was temporary. Reproductive activity returned to normal levels by 1988 and 1989. The major fluctuations in the Beaufort Sea ringed seal population documented in this study appeared similar to fluctuations described for this population in the 1970's by DFO and the Canadian Wildlife Service, and provide further evidence this ecosystem is prone to natural, large-scale fluctuations.

12. Beluga and Fisheries Inventory - Jesse Bay

The Sachs Harbour HTC requested FJMC to sponsor an inventory of beluga and fishery resources in the Jesse Bay area, off the east coast of Banks Island. The project was undertaken in 1989, with financial assistance from the GNWT Renewable Resource Outpost Camp Program and the support of IGC. The objective was to evaluate the potential of the area for beluga harvesting or an outpost camp program directed at a different species.

A camp was established at Jesse Harbour for six weeks beginning July 19, 1989. Visual surveys (from shore, boat and aircraft) and acoustic surveys (with hydrophone system) were used to search for beluga. Gillnets in the Bay were used to sample marine and anadromous fish. Ringed seals, bearded seals and Arctic cod were very common in the Jesse Bay area. Seals were noted as in good condition and much fatter than seals on the west side of Banks Island. While the area did not appear important for beluga or Arctic charr (two beluga sighted, one charr caught), the study provided important baseline information on the Prince of Wales Strait area.

T. Byers

Measuring axillary girth of ringed seal

J. Keevik

Setting gillnet in Jesse Harbour

W. Calvert

Sample of Limnocalanus spp. taken from an important bowhead whale feeding area

13. Bowhead Whale Feeding Study

The FJMC contributed funding for a study by LGL Ltd. entitled "Study of the Ecology of Important Foods for the Bowhead Whale in the Canadian Beaufort Sea". The study involved sampling of zooplankton (bowhead food items) from bowhead feeding areas off the Yukon coast. The project was started in July 1988, and continued through 1989.

14. Contaminant Loads - Fish and Marine Mammals Resources

Edible parts were sampled from beluga, ringed seal, broad whitefish, Arctic cisco, and Arctic charr as part of several of the above projects. Samples were frozen and shipped to Seakem Oceanography for future analysis as part of an Arctic-wide study of contaminant loads in country foods being sponsored by DIAND (Canada Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs).

M. Fabijan

Bongo nets: sampling gear used for collection of bowhead food items.

Acknowledgements

The Committee wishes to thank Vic Gillman, DFO Area Manager, Western Arctic, for his assistance with our operations and projects. We also thank the many HTC members from the ISR communities and DFO staff from Inuvik, Winnipeg and Ottawa for their contributions and cooperation. The efforts of these and others led to a fruitful and workable approach to co-operative fisheries management in the ISR. We also thank the many contractors and consultants, and the Harvest Study field workers and Coordinator. We thank the staff at the Joint Secretariat for providing technical and administrative assistance to FJMC, and Linda Graf for the design of this report, and Print Works, Edmonton for its production.

Budget

Activity/Project		Expenditures ($K)
Contribution Agreement - Joint Secretariat:		
Committee Operations		186.4
Harvest Study		85.0
Beluga Harvest Monitoring		25.7
Beluga Management Plan		10.1
Registration Fishing - Inuvialuit Lands		9.1
Beaufort Sea Fishery Strategy		1.7
Whale Meetings		66.4
Publications		4.8
Husky Lakes Beluga Entrapment		6.4
	Total	395.6
Funding:		
DFO Contribution Agreement to Joint Secretariat	*263.6 K*	
DIAND Contribution Agreement to Joint Secretariat	*122.0 K*	
DFO Administered Funds:		
Government appointee Committee Operations		40.0
Arctic charr		
- Rat River		30.0
- Firth River		20.0
- Hornaday River/Tom Cod Bay/Balaena Bay		25.0
- Prince Albert Sound - Naloagyok River		40.0
- Stock Genetics		15.0
Broad Whitefish		
- Habitat Enhancement		15.0
- Site Fidelity		29.0
Arctic Cisco		
- Distribution - Anderson River/Wood Bay		20.0
Ringed Seal Population Status		25.0
Beluga Whale		
- Sectioning Teeth		5.0
- Stock Genetics		5.0
- Reproduction		5.0
- Inventory - Jesse Bay		12.5
Bowhead Whale Feeding Study		5.0
Coregonid Symposium		1.0
Harvest Studies - Arctic Red & Fort McPherson		10.0
Beaufort Sea Oceanography Publications		10.0
Resource Training Program		12.4
	Total	324.9

Appendices

Appendix A - FJMC Responsibilities

As described under Section 14(64) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, the Fisheries Joint Management Committee shall, among its other activities:

(a) review information on the state of fishing in waters on 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and Crown lands in any areas where the Inuvialuit have an interest and fishery related activities on 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands;

(b) identify areas of waters on 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands where fishing has taken place and predict where fishing may in the future take place;

(c) determine current harvest levels;

(d) develop, maintain and control a public registration system for fishing in waters on 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and for entry on 7(1)(b) lands for the purpose of fishing;

(e) restrict and regulate the public right to enter on 7(1)(b) lands for the purpose of fishing where such restriction and regulation is required for the conservation of a stock, to prevent serious conflict with Inuvialuit activities, to prevent interference with other Inuvialuit use of the land to which they have title or to prevent unreasonable interference with Inuvialuit use and enjoyment of the land;

(f) deny entry to persons who abuse the right;

(g) allocate subsistence quotas among communities;

(h) determine the reporting requirements and review the role of the Hunters and Trappers Committees in regulating the subsistence harvest and collection of harvest statistics;

(i) make recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on subsistence quotas for fish, harvestable quotas for marine mammals, Inuvialuit commercial fishing, allocation of the preferential fishing licences to be granted under subsections (29) to (32), regulations regarding sport and commercial fishing in waters on 7(1)(a) and (b) lands and the identification of waters where such fishing may be prohibited; and

(j) advise the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on regulations, research policies and administration of fisheries generally affecting the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, and on any new international agreements being developed that might apply to Inuvialuit fisheries.

Appendix B - Community Tour

The FJMC conducted a tour of the six communities within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region from October 30 - November 2, 1989. Meetings were held with the HTC's to discuss community needs and concerns for fish and marine mammal resources their area. The following summarizes projects proposed for 1989/90 which arose from these discussions.

Community	Species of Interest	Proposed Project
PAULATUK	Arctic charr	*Hornaday River-enumeration and management plan
		*Horton River and Biname Lake test fisheries
		*Roscoe River-reconnaissance
	Beluga	*Inclusion in FJMC beluga harvest monitoring project
HOLMAN	Arctic charr	*Kagloryuak River-test fishery
		*Kuujjua River-test fishery
SACHS HARBOUR	Fish	*Need for registration system to monitor public fishing activity on private Inuvialuit lands
	Shellfish	*Commercial viability
AKLAVIK	Bowhead whale	*Application for a license to harvest one whale
	Beluga	*Preparation of community hunting by-laws
	Fish	*Inland lakes inventory
		*Contaminant loads
TUKTOYAKTUK	Beluga	*Investigate ways to prevent future entrapments of beluga
		*Need for population estimate
		*Preparation of community hunting by-laws
	Broad whitefish	*Survey of Tuk. Pen. creeks; examine historical water levels; removal of logs at freshwater creek
	Fish	*Concern over seismic activity in overwintering lakes
		*Need for registration system for public fishing activities on private Inuvialuit lands
INUVIK	Fish	*Need for registration system for public fishing activities on private Inuvialuit lands
		*Effects of seismic on overwintering fish
		*Preparation of fishing strategy for Inuvik
	Beluga	*Investigate ways to prevent future entrapments of beluga
		*Contaminant loads
		*Satellite tagging
		*Increased enforcement during whaling and preparation of community beluga hunting by-laws.

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